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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE meeting of Congress on Monday, for the short session, brought with it an avalanche of public papers, the policy of the present Administration being to withhold everything from the public until it has been laid before Congress. Of some points in the President's message we have spoken elsewhere.

The report of Mr. FOLGER naturally comes next in its claims on attention. It renews the recommendation that the coinage of silver, on government account, at the rate of two millions a month, be stopped. There are already twenty-four hundred tons of silver coin in the vaults of the Treasury and the sub-treasuries, and no way of getting it into circulation except by the issue of silver certificates, which still burthen the Government with the storage. We do not see any good reason why the friends of the double standard should not acquiesce in this recommendation. The coinage of silver on Government account never was their proposal. So far from contributing to the solution of the silver problem for the whole world, it really postpones that solution by furnishing a partial relief of the pressure on the silver market. Our silver-coinage law is a measure for the relief of those who are upholding the single gold standard, and should be repealed.

As to the embarrassment caused in the money market by collecting the government revenues into the isolated reservoirs called sub-treasuries, and thus withdrawing great quantities of coin and notes from the general circulation of the country, Mr. FOLGER proposes no substantial relief. He is willing to go a little way toward the use of National Banks as depositaries; but he thinks the trouble arises from the existence of a great government surplus, and that it will be corrected by legislation which reduces the revenue to the needs of the Government. If Mr. FOLGER can devise some way of making the outlays of each day exactly coincide with the treasury receipts of that day, then his remedy will be sufficient. But so long as the Government makes large collections at one point in the year, and its large disbursements at another, the sub-treasury system will be a public nuisance, and will tend to disarrange the money market to the advantage of speculators and the disadvantage of ordinary business. It was so when we had an annual deficit, instead of an annual surplus; it will be so though our new financiers should manage to make the very cents on each side of the government account to coincide exactly. What we need is to follow the example of other civilized nations, and either create a separate currency for government outlays and receipts, as England does, or keep the government moneys in contact and relation with those of the country at large. But it is objected that the Treasury could not control its funds in case it left them with the banks. There would be some show of force in the objection, if it were not true that our States and cities, like the nations of Continental Europe, suffer from no such embarrassment. As to the funds needed to secure the redemption of the green-back circulation, if there be any special reasons for apprehension in this regard, they might be kept by themselves in the National Treasury, and separate from the revenues. This is substantially the arrangement imposed on the Bank of England by the Act of 1844.

SECRETARY LINCOLN thinks we might add 5,000 men to our army, raising it to 30,000 men. This proposal we second heartily. Our little army has a large amount of police and military duty in the farther West, and it certainly is overworked to an extent that makes the service unpopular.

Secretary CHANDLER thinks the country ought to lay out more money on its navy, in building iron and steel cruisers of modern armament and great speed, instead of the antiquated and nearly useless hulks now on the navy list. But our navy can wait until we have a merchant ma-

rine for it to protect, and until we have more confidence in those who must control the outlay of a large appropriation.

The Secretary takes up the question of the decay of our merchant marine. He remarks, very justly, that this is the one industry to which we have not extended the stimulus of Protection, as we admit the ships of every nation to our harbors on equal terms with our own, while France and Germany are paying heavy premiums on ship-building. The Congressional Commission appointed to look into the matter ignore this side of the question in their report. But they do second Mr. CHANDLER's suggestions as to the abolition of consular fees in shipping, the repeal of laws to grant needless and excessive protection to our seamen and other points. The Secretary suggests the creation of a class of swift steamships, which could be used in war, and which might be given subsidies, under the cover of payment for the mails, according to the British precedent.

THE President and the Secretary of the Interior are agreed in suggesting that the present Congress forego the pleasure of passing a River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The nineteen millions appropriated last session is by no means exhausted, and with a little husbanding might be made to serve until the new Congress has time to make a fresh appropriation. In this proposal the country acquiesces. We can afford twenty millions a year for improvements of this class, when we have the assurance that the money will be put where it "will do most good" to our commerce, and not to our politicians. But a big appropriation built up by a log-rolling Congress, the country will not stand, as several members of this House have learnt to their sorrow.

THE public debt statement made on the 1st of the month, showed a net reduction of debt (by the "less cash in the treasury" plan of counting) amounting to \$5,534,142.89. This is no great sum, compared with previous monthly reductions, and we are advised from Washington that the showings of the months hereafter, to the end of the fiscal year, will not be large, as the demand for "arrears of pensions"—that frightful chasm which yawns before the Treasury—will nearly consume all the revenues that can by any sort of scraping be gathered together. We shall see further about this, hereafter. The Pension Commissioner, it seems, wants over a hundred millions of dollars for next year. Perhaps we had better give him the whole and be done with it. The decrease of debt since July 1, the first five months of the present fiscal year, has been \$65,957,561.

THE report of the Commission on the Revision of the Tariff, as we predicted, proves that the previous rumors as to its proposals were the manufacture of some of those ingenious gentlemen in Washington who invent news when they have nothing better to do. Those who regarded the Commission as a device to prevent the thorough revision of the Tariff, and who believed that the influence which the manufacturers could throw around it would be exerted to prevent any general reduction of duties, express their surprise at the thoroughness and reasonableness of the report. They are altogether mistaken, however, in supposing that those who have supported the law for the creation of such a commission are equally, but unpleasantly, surprised. We are far from expressing our approval of every proposal in the document; but it is, in the main, just such a report as we expected and desired from the Commission,—desired rather than expected, after we saw it was to be made up of Protectionists only. What we have wanted, from the first, was a Tariff which should be simply Protective, and should impose not a single cent of duty in excess of the amount needed to level up the position of the American with that of the European

manufacturer. That we believe this revised Tariff will do, and by doing this it will strengthen greatly the Protectionist cause in this country. As to some points, we want to hear from the industries concerned a statement of their objections, if such there be, and of the reasons for them. We do not suppose that even the Commission would be prepared to insist that their proposal must be voted just as it stands; it may need amendment. But we regard it as right in the main.

On one point we think the Commission has not gone far enough. We agree with Mr. RAUM that the entire removal of the duty on sugar would be wise and politic. Sugar is a substance in universal use, and whose use there is no public reason to discourage. As our own plantations produce but eleven per cent. of the quantity consumed, the duty is a tax upon every man, woman and child in America, and it is a tax that operates to force on the market great quantities of inferior and deleterious substances—salts of zinc, glucose and the like—which are disguised to pass as sugar. The operation of this duty for twenty years has caused no appreciable increase in the amount of home production. We make about as much sugar now as before the war, and under the policy of Free Trade. The duty therefore is not protective, for the purpose and result of a genuinely protective duty is to increase the amount of home production. It is, in effect, a revenue duty, and as objectionable as were the duties on tea and coffee; and, as the recent experiences of the Treasury prove, it offers such premiums to fraud and deception as does no other duty in the Tariff.

Mr. JOSEPH P. NIMMO, the excellent head of the Bureau of Statistics, furnished a Washington minister, for his Thanksgiving sermon, with a statement of our national prosperity. To one point in his exhibit our Free Trade friends take exception. They don't like Mr. NIMMO to specify a favorable balance of trade as a cause for national thanksgiving, and some of them furbish up the old arguments to prove that this amounts to nothing. But they have all the practical people of both Europe and America against them. English economists ridicule the balance of trade doctrine; but the English world of business regards it as of prime importance. It is quite true, as Mr. GIFFEN, of *The Statist*, shows, that a favorable balance is not ascertained by simply deducting the imports from the exports. A nation which does a great carrying trade, can afford to import more goods than it exports to the full extent of her earnings by that trade, and yet keep her balance right. Again, a nation which has large foreign investments, can allow her imports to exceed her exports to the full value of the interest paid on those investments, and yet preserve the balance in her own favor. The true test is the export or import of coin. England has a favorable balance, and imports gold, although her imports make a much larger total than her exports. America has an unfavorable balance unless our exports exceed our imports by more than the total interest on the debt we owe to foreigners. What an unfavorable balance will do to ruin a country is shown by the disastrous experiences of Portugal under the Methuen treaty, and those of Japan under the commercial treaties forced on her by European guns in the instant of her opening her Empire to foreign commerce. An English writer, in the article on Japan in the last edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," says: "Recent commercial returns show that the balance of trade has been against Japan, her exports being considerably in arrears of the imports. Up to the present time, this deficit has been supplied chiefly by an export of bullion, paper money being issued in large quantities for use in the country itself. The value of the notes now in circulation is very great, and it is hard to say how or when they can be redeemed. In 1879-80 the Japanese currency fell to a discount of above fifty per cent. as compared with the Mexican silver dollar in use among the foreign merchants."

It is encouraging to observe a general disposition on the part of the Democratic press of the South to insist that Mr. CHALMERS and Mr. KELLOGG shall not be deprived of the seats to which they were duly elected. We do not especially admire either of the two gentlemen; but we should suppose that the sort of record made in Washington by Mr. KELLOGG's Democratic rival would make the decent members of the party prefer any kind of a Republican member for that district. Later news from New Orleans shows that Governor MCENERY had not been guilty of the absurdity on which we commented last week. He

merely held the case under consideration until Mr. KELLOGG had time to reply to Mr. ACKLEN's objections, and finding these of no force he gave the certificate to Mr. KELLOGG. The representatives of the Associated Press at New Orleans now have the floor for a personal explanation.

UTAH does not ask admission as a State, at least at present, but Dakota continues her request for recognition as a member of the Union. The Yankton County bonds are still unpaid. The county cannot raise money to pay them off, and it is claimed that it cannot borrow any money to convert them into other bonds, unless Congress gives it authority to do so. We fail to see the force of the reasoning by which the aid of Congress is invoked. The territory and its county should be left to find their own way out of the difficulty. A Congressional authority to issue new bonds might be construed as a national guarantee for their payment, and this we cannot afford until we begin to use the national surplus for the extinction of local and State debts.

The Utah Commission suggest a new law to help towards the suppression of polygamy. It is to require civil marriage in the territory, and to declare all other forms invalid. The only objection to this is that it would accomplish very little. It would lay upon those who indulge in plural marriage and upon the offspring of such marriages, no heavier penalties than at present. And it would be very likely to prove a dead letter in the face of united resistance.

THE occurrence of some shocks of earthquake in the Mississippi Valley has revived the memory of the seismic convulsions of 1811-13. That series began with just such premonitory shocks as have recently been felt; but, before it ended, it reached such violence as to change the face of the country and the channels of the rivers. Great cavities were opened, and some of them still remain. In some places the people saved themselves only by cutting down trees transversely to the direction in which the cavities always gaped, and by sitting on their trunks. The solid land was agitated like the waves of a sea in a storm.

At that time the population of the valley was extremely sparse. Chicago was not; the only white settlers in Illinois were in the little French settlement at Kaskaskia; St. Louis was a wooden frontier town. What would be the effect of such earthquakes now, with great cities like Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis in the possible line of their movement, and each of these constructed without the slightest reference to the possibility of such convulsions of nature? A vast destruction of life and property, perhaps the vastest in the recent history of mankind, probably would be the result. There may be no danger; but, after all, we prefer to live among the exhausted strata of Eastern Pennsylvania, which have not had energy enough for an earthquake since the last one left the track in which the Delaware runs.

SOMEBODY—not Colonel INGERSOLL, let us hope—has been imposing upon the good-natured innocence of ex-Senator DORSEY. He has published a card from which we gather that he believes that he is prosecuted (1) because he made a great deal of money out of Star Route contracts; (2) because he has been on terms of too great intimacy with Mr. BRADY; and (3) because Mr. WAYNE McVEAGH is a truly good man. All of these grounds for prosecution he meets with a vigorous rebuttal, and wonders what people are finding fault with. We rejoice in the card as giving promise that Mr. DORSEY means to go on the stand in the next trial, and tell the American people, under examination and cross-examination, all he knows about the Star Route cases. For a man so deeply conscious of his own innocence, he showed a remarkable hesitation about vindicating himself in this way during the late trial. Perhaps he did not as yet know what it all was about. Now that he has got the matter so well cleared up to his own mind, the public will look to him to complete his card by appearing as a witness.

In theory, "ignorance of the law excuseth no one:" in practice, the general ignorance of what is to be found in the statute-book is so general and so profound, that even the administration of justice has to take account of it. New York, having undertaken to codify all her un-repealed statutes, and many decisions having the force of statutes, into one digest, or rather a series of digests, the people are surprised to learn

what the State requires of them. The Civil Code and the Code of Procedure have been in force for some time; but last week the new Criminal Code went into effect, and at once attracted public attention to the state of the law. At first the impression arose that the codifiers, of whom Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is the chief, had been putting into the code whatever occurred to them as desirable. A closer examination removed this impression, and showed the people of the Commonwealth that they had been living in ignorance and neglect of their own statutes. Especially the Sunday laws astonished them; and, thanks to this authoritative republication of them, last Sunday was nearly as quiet in New York as in Philadelphia, Boston and other well regulated cities. A few demagogues have tried to make capital out of these "blue laws," but the general disposition is to acquiesce in them as wise and necessary to secure a genuine rest-day to a city and a time which need it more than any other known to history. Harm may be done by the churches and the ministers making themselves too prominent in giving emphasis to this feeling. The day of rest is not an ecclesiastical, but a civil institution. It was instituted to preserve the mental and moral health of the community, not to give opportunities for public worship; it was given as a law not to a church but to a nation. Not that the churches have no duty in this matter. Their first duty is to abolish, wherever it exists among them, that exhausting routine of high-pressure duties which makes the day of rest the most toilsome of the week to thousands of their members.

As "misery loves company," there is comfort in knowing that Philadelphia has no monopoly of the business of selling bogus diplomas. The dean of a Boston medical college has been detected in selling a degree to a person in the West, under cover of selling tickets of admission to medical lectures, and is to be prosecuted for making an illegal use of the mails. If we did allow this bad business to grow up among us, we also showed other communities the effective way to suppress it.

REV. H. L. WAYLAND, in *The National Baptist*—of which he has become proprietor as well as editor,—speaks of the Philadelphian devotion to solitary confinement in prison discipline, as a sort of unreasoning idolatry, and of solitary confinement as having degenerated in practice into a farce. He speaks for a visitor to Cherry Hill, who is made rather sceptical by unreserved laudations of this method:

He is, however, determined to look further and see how it works in practice. He goes through the corridors of the Eastern Penitentiary. He is permitted to look into a cell; he sees here *two* convicts; this seems to him strange; he looks further, and finds in two hundred cells the same thing. He is permitted to enter a cell; he finds there (as did the writer) one convict in for wife murder, and one for rape. He finds another prisoner alone, really solitary; he asks the convict: "How do you occupy your time?" The convict replies: "I employ myself in thinking over what I have done, and how I can do it better the next time. I have twice been caught, once by getting drunk, and once by trusting another man. I shall avoid both of these another time."

It is hardly necessary to quote his conclusions for use and for doctrine. We shall add just one of our own, which is that no American system of prison discipline will bear comparison, as to either methods or results, with that devised for Ireland by Sir WALTER CROFTON, and recently adopted in several continental countries, notably Denmark.

WHAT is the comparative cost of lighting by electricity and of lighting by gas? Thus far we have had little else than the statements of interested parties on this point, and the representatives of the electric companies of course have cried up what they had to sell. At times, and for advertisement purposes, they have furnished it cheaper than cost, in order to attract attention and secure larger custom by the temporary sacrifice. For this reason, we can not trust even their customers. Besides, it is not so easy to ascertain the true cost of coal gas. The high dividends on gas-stock in Europe are general and suspicious; and competent judges say that gas could be furnished to the people of Philadelphia at ninety cents a thousand feet.

Dr. SIEMENS, one of the highest authorities as to the practical application of electricity, has been looking into the matter, and has reached the conclusion that for the same illuminating power, the cost of electricity is to that of gas as 29 is to 22. This statement he made to the Society of Arts in London at its meeting, November 15th. He

also said that the plant necessary to supply London with the light would cost \$70,000,000; or for all the cities of the Kingdom \$320,000,000. As a consequence, London, Salford and some other English cities, which were proposing its introduction, have abandoned the project, at least for the present.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Saturday, the Queen's speech being read as usual in her absence. It was as congratulatory as circumstances permitted, some satisfaction being expressed at the fact that the revenue from spirituous liquors shows a marked decline. Some claim this as a result of the labors of the Salvation Army; but in fact there has been a very general awakening of interest in this matter of temperance, the clergy of the Established Church being among the first to take hold of it in a practical way.

During the session, Mr. CHILDERS remarked that the proportion of Irishmen in the army had fallen to 22 per cent., whereas it was probably as high as 70 per cent. at one time. As there is more involuntary idleness in Ireland than in any other of the three kingdoms, the recruiting-sergeant always has found it a good field. Even 22 per cent. is in excess of Ireland's share; but the growth of discontent with English rule has diminished very decidedly the Irishman's disposition to enlist. Besides, the establishment of intermediate schools in Ireland, and the opening of the civil service to competition, has given the Irish a better market to which to carry their services. The long-headed Scotch and the quick-witted Irish easily distance the slower South Briton; and the civil services of both England and India are full of Scotch and Irish. But while the Irish are diminishing in the ranks of the army, they seem to hold their own among the officers, Sir GARNET WOLSELEY being but one of many distinguished Irish generals.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT, the Primate of the English Church, died on last Sunday morning. He was of Scotch stock, and a man of solid but not brilliant qualities. At Rugby, he showed himself no unfit successor to Dr. ARNOLD in the head-mastership. When Lord PALMERSTON (who loved sensible, unenthusiastic churchmen as prelates) made him Bishop of London, he originated and managed the movement which added a hundred churches to the number in the metropolis. As Primate, he had no marked success, and he will be remembered for one great failure,—The Public Worship Regulation Act.

THE death of Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE will come home to a much larger circle than will that of the Primate. Mr. TROLLOPE belonged to a family of novelists. Fifty years ago, his mother's name was *nehushtan* to patriotic Americans, because of the clever and spiteful caricatures this smart Irishwoman made of American society. His brother, T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, has devoted his attention chiefly to the study of Italian life and manners.

Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE is the type of the conventional novelists, who abstain in general from dealing with the deep places in human nature, and construct their plots with reference to the social difficulties in the way of young people who are bound on committing matrimony. His novels have a certain sameness, owing to the narrowness of range permitted by this *motif*. In nearly all there is an admirable young lady, very lovely, very meek, and very obstinate, who is sure to have her way in the end. The only variety in treatment is furnished by placing the afflicted pair, now in one environment and now in another. The "Barchester" novels give us a background of church clergy-men; the "Phineas Finn" stories make the same use of "the House."

Mr. TROLLOPE was a notably pure writer. There is not a line in his works that contains a suggestion to an evil thought in this matter. But after all, his influence has contributed to the spread of worldliness, by holding up the necessity of a large income, as a *sine quâ non*, and indicating a belief that an independent life is impossible for those who have only a few hundreds to bless themselves with. This is his form of snobbishness, and he has done harm by it on our side of the ocean as well as the other.

Besides his literary career, Mr. TROLLOPE played a part in the service of the British Post Office, and once undertook a mission to South Africa, to promote confederation.

As we expected, the Free Traders are misrepresenting the action taken at the recent convention of American Trades Unions held at Cleveland. At the meeting last year, a plank was put into the platform endorsing the Protective system. This year it was withdrawn with great unanimity, not because the great majority have ceased to believe in Protection, but because they desire the coöperation of a minority who do not. There was but one vote, and that given under instructions, for the retention of the protective plank, although the matter of Free Trade and Protection was debated very ably and very freely on both sides in the convention. The representatives of the convention took pains to guard against any misunderstanding of their action, by explaining that it was purely in the interest of harmony, and indicated no change of opinion. Yet even respectable newspapers give their readers a misrepresentation of it, and bolster it up by an account only of what was said in behalf of Free Trade in the discussion which preceded the action.

THE settlement of ARABI Pasha's case does England credit, and shows that Lord DUFFERIN has good claims to be accounted the first of living diplomats. By arrangement between the Khedive's Government and the defence, ARABI pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion, was sentenced to death, and the sentence at once commuted to banishment on a pension. Had any less firm and skilful hand been at the helm, ARABI would have put the Khedive into a rage by the inculpatory documents he would have laid before the court and the world, and would have been bow-stringed, not for rebellion, but for exposing the duplicity of his former master. The English ambassador stopped this, partly because the English voter has his doubts about the Egyptian war, hoots down references to "our gallant army" at public meetings, and thinks ARABI's execution would be murder; and partly because if ARABI were to show the backing he had from Sultan and Khedive, the expedition to Egypt would be found much more ridiculous and indefensible than anyone has supposed.

FRANCE attacks Africa for the fourth time, and in a new quarter. Opposite the British port at Aden, and near the mouth of the Red Sea, lies the bay of Tajurrah, with the town of Tajurrah and some others on its shores. The town belongs to Egypt, but a less important and useful port nearer the sea is French. The French representative telegraphs that he has annexed Tajurrah, and enclosed it with a wall, for greater safety we presume. Whether Egypt, backed by England, will acquiesce in this act of theft, remains to be seen.

FRANCE seems to become more and more irritable as the nature of English opposition to her course in Madagascar comes into the light. She did not appreciate the kind of opposition she must expect from the religious, and especially the evangelical, class of the English people. How well founded is their distrust of her, is seen by a recent statement of the French Premier. M. DUCLERC, who is the head of a free-thinking and anti-clerical cabinet, declared from the tribune of the chamber of deputies that "France had religious interests which she could not abandon without sacrificing her noblest traditions. He could not remain responsible for foreign affairs, if the Embassy to the Vatican were abolished. France had a religious protectorate, which she could not abandon." And the chamber supported him by a vote of more than two to one.

At home "Clericalism is the Enemy." The crucifixes are torn from the walls of the schools, and the religious orders are banished from France. Abroad every Roman Catholic missionary is a French political agent, whether he be in Syria, in Fiji, or in Madagascar. For the sake of this coöperation on foreign soil, M. DUCLERC must keep on some sort of terms with LEO XIII., and must atone for naughtiness in Paris by zeal on the mission-field. It is this alliance of priest and atheist that the friends of the Protestant missions in Madagascar are afraid of.

The fear that America may find a pretext for interference, in the ill treatment of some American sailors on the coast of which France claims the protectorate, moves some of the French newspapers to an outburst of anger and insult. We do not expect much from Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, but he might do worse than strengthen England's hands in that quarter. It might serve as a duplicate of "Liberty Enlightening the World."

THE movement for a new party and a new constitution in Spain does not promise much. The present Ministry still has a majority in the Cortes, and there is no prospect of any change at an early date. Marshal SERRANO actually has strengthened the Ministry, by breaking down the opposition to the monarchy among fractions of the Left which have been Republican.

[See News Summary, page 141.]

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MR. ARTHUR'S second message to Congress was looked for with much less interest than was his first. When he wrote the first, he was still a great possibility—a shepherd of the people, under whose leadership a new turn for good or for evil might be given to the national life. His influence in either direction was still an unknown quantity, and the people showed a generous desire to put the best construction upon his career, and to hope for good results from his leadership. But the author of the second message is a defeated and disappointed man, forced to assume the defensive against criticism to which the people have listened, and signally deserted by them in the hour of national decision. Nobody expects any great results from this President. No hopeful enthusiasm is excited by his enunciation of his views on great questions of policy. The nation has taken his measure now, and while it recognizes the truth that on single and isolated points he has been emphatically in the right, it feels that in the main his leadership has been a mistake.

The message itself is not of a character to diminish this impression. It is, for the most part, a thing of details,—respectable, prosy, free from extravagance, but not great in either form or substance. But it is not the work of a man who takes a great and statesmanlike view of the present condition and the future prospects of our national life, nor of one who has the ability to take the initiative in suggesting reforms. Foreigners who read it must reach the conclusion that America has an enviable freedom from the perplexities which beset other nations, and must be numbered among the happy peoples whose records are to be written on the sands.

As to our relations with foreign powers, Mr. ARTHUR is able to make a very pleasant exhibit, in the main. Our *faineant* policy, as regards foreign interests, lays no tax on the resources of his Administration. We jog along, as nearly cyphers in the world's account, as our wealth, strength and the aggressive energy of the American churches will permit us to be. Roberts College, in Constantinople, and the Beirut press, count for more than our diplomatic service. In a score of places, our smile or frown might turn the balance right; but we wear the stolid face of indifference. As there is no movement anywhere to supplant kingdoms or empires by republics, there is nothing to enlist our sympathies, except in the persecutions of the Jews in Russia, where we have entered a just and friendly protest. We stand still to see Chili plunder and dismember a sister Republic, and speak beneath our breath and with careful assurances to the Chilians that we mean nothing, because more emphatic protest would involve logically a fleet, an army, a protectorate—so at least Mr. ARTHUR says; but how far diplomacy might have gone in this matter without leading to any such effects, neither he nor Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has given us the means to judge. Neither the President nor his Secretary of State has shown any acquaintance with even the alphabet of the subject; and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's premature publication of Chili's extreme demands was one of the stupidest performances on record.

The proposal to call a Congress of American nationalities, with a view to organizing something like the state system of Europe, Mr. ARTHUR says he abandoned because Congress had voted no money to pay the expenses. What these expenses might be, and how much is needed in the way of an appropriation, he does not say; nor does he explain his earlier acquiescence in the same plan, without an appropriation to cover expenses. His two-penny reason is better than none, but not much better. It is, however, infinitely better than the reason which Mr. ARTHUR allowed Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN to telegraph to our representatives in South America. It is some comfort that we do not find it said in a President's message, as it is said in our diplomatic

despatches, that America dare not call such a conference, as it might arouse European jealousies!

Mr. ARTHUR's views on the questions of national revenue are moderate and sober. He is a Protectionist, and wishes to see no departure from the principle of discrimination in favor of home industry, when the Tariff is revised. But he makes a mistake when he refers to the possibility that Congress may find it impossible to revise the Tariff at this session. Congress has before it a definite plan of revision, drawn up by men who have given more thought to the subject than any Congress ever did or will. We do not pronounce upon the wisdom of all its provisions. In some few cases excessive reductions may be proposed. In others, the reductions may be insufficient. But these are details which can be amended with no great delay, and the duty of making this proposal law, is the one which now is incumbent upon this Congress. And we regret any expression from Mr. ARTHUR which might tend to weaken their sense of responsibility in this regard.

As to the internal revenue, there are three recommendations to Congress. Mr. ARTHUR recommends the repeal of all these taxes except that on distilled and fermented liquors. Mr. FOLGER wishes to retain those named by Mr. ARTHUR, and also the tobacco tax, and the tax on bank circulation, reducing, perhaps, the amount of all but the last. Mr. RAUM recommends the abolition of all except on distilled liquors and tobacco, and a reduction of the latter. All the three take it for granted that there is no use to which the country can put its surplus revenue, except the extinction of the national debt; and as the surplus is in excess of the supply of redeemable bonds, they argue for its wholesale reduction. Against this view, the precedents of our own history, the example of foreign countries, and the pressure of direct taxation on our States equally militate. It is not national but state taxation that the American people feel the most; and a regular distribution of the surplus among the States, with prescriptions as to the use to be made of it in the relief of their people from illiteracy, debt and taxation, would be a measure of the highest statesmanship.

Reserving, for the present, topics of less interest, we observe that Mr. ARTHUR gives the country a surprise in the matter of Civil Service Reform. His deliverances on this subject, in his letter of acceptance, in his first message, and in this second message, if placed alongside each other, would present a curious succession of opinions, but more contradictory in appearance than in fact. Mr. ARTHUR is a practical politician, and believes as firmly as ever he did that the world moves by machine methods. Yet he gives his adherence to the PENDLETON (or rather the EATON) Bill—the very measure which reformers have set up as the test of the new orthodoxy. He is quite willing that the lower places in the service shall be filled by competitive examinations, all the more so as he finds the multitude of these appointments a source of distraction from more important duties. He is willing that the office-holders shall stay in during their term, or be removed during that term only for public reasons. He is quite willing that attempts to assess officials, “by solicitation of superiors and by other modes,” shall be punished by law. All this is good enough, as far as it goes; but with it all the party machine could be organized as solidly as under even the existing arrangement. Mr. ARTHUR is ready for anything but permanence in tenure, and so are those of the political bosses who have studied the matter, and have seen the capabilities of the proposed arrangements to suit their ends and their methods of party control. The one thing they fear is the emancipation of the office-holder by making him irremovable at any time except for public reasons. And with that Mr. EATON and Mr. PENDLETON do not threaten them.

Mr. ARTHUR thinks he has not had justice in the matter of his administration of the Civil Service; and he makes a very plausible showing of figures in this regard. Figures are but crude evidence either way. A reforming President might find himself forced to make very large changes in the Civil Service; a President opposed to reform might accomplish partisan and factional ends by a very few, made where and when they would “do the most good.” It is not the quantity of Mr. ARTHUR's acts, but their quality, that has roused public distrust.

Finally, we unite with the last words of the message, the hope that “our country may be harmonious, and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may lead to the adoption of measures in which the Congress and the Executive may heartily unite.”

DEMOCRACY AND FREE TRADE.

SOME great expectations appear to be indulged by the advocates of foreign goods importation, and especially in New York are these roseate views of the future very prevalent. The correspondent in that city of the *Philadelphia Ledger* writes that, however much Judge KELLEY may interfere with their plans, this session, it is expected that “at the next, with the Democrats in power, the Free Traders will have everything their own way.” Aside from the extreme hopefulness which appears in this statement of Free Trade anticipations, the thing most to be remarked is the fact that “with the Democrats in power” so much is expected. What do the Democrats themselves think of the gleeful plans of the New York gentlemen? Mr. WATTERSON, of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* encourages the idea that the Democratic programme is absolutely and positively Free Trade. He says:

And as for Pennsylvania, she and her Democrats may as well prepare to swallow the physic or walk the plank. If we should build the Tariff as high as the moon we could not carry Pennsylvania; and, if we could carry it, we would spurn the election of a President as the price of a compromise of the principle at stake. Anybody was preferable to HANCOCK in the White House surrounded by Pennsylvania influences and representing protectionist interests. The loss of the next House by the Democrats would be a blessing compared to the election of Mr. RANDALL as its Speaker, which would mean, and would deserve, the certain destruction of the party in 1884. The Democratic party is either a tariff for revenue party or it is nothing; and until it can come into power so united upon the question as to be able to deal with it resolutely and effectively, we don't want it to come in at all. In this view we are backed by solid multitudes in the West and South; we know what we are about, we mean what we say, and the sooner the Pennsylvanians understand it the better for all concerned.

These are big words, uttered in a confident manner. Mr. WATTERSON, it is true, is not the Democratic party. He succeeded in getting into the Cincinnati platform a declaration in favor of “a tariff for revenue only,” and about the time the election came 'round, so many of his political associates saw the fatal nature of his blunder that they would very cheerfully have drowned him in an iron-bound cask of his own State's favorite beverage. Whether they have unlearned the lessons of that experience we do not know, but we think not. It will be found, very probably, when the next Democratic National Convention meets, that whatever amount of hope may be entertained of carrying Pennsylvania, there will be great hesitancy in throwing down the Free Trade gage of a challenge to battle in that and other States. It was found, in 1880, that in Indiana, and even in New York city, a good fight could be made before the people in favor of the Protective policy, and that wherever it was made the distinct issue, its opponents were forced to the wall. The end of the campaign that year left Protection vastly strengthened as a popular system, and left both parties impressed by the fact that it was stronger than they. The Republican organization, in whose ranks there has been a steady set of the tide toward Protection for fifteen years past, found that it had become practically unanimous on that side, and the Democratic organization discovered that it could make no worse blunder than to allow the importers of foreign goods, the Free Trade doctrinaires, and the “revenue only” shriekers to place it in the attitude of opposing the policy of protecting home labor.

But as to the future: We have said, and we repeat, that it will be greatly preferable for the interest of Protection not to be committed to the care of a single party. It is strong enough to command the respect and the support of all parties, as the vote of 1880 went far to prove. But if it should turn out that the present—alleged—jubilant anticipations of the Free Trade element in New York, and the voluble pronouncements of Mr. WATTERSON have a good foundation, then it will not be difficult, at all, to make a prognosis of the Democratic party's troubles in 1884. If it shall choose to offer battle on the ground of anti-Protection, it will indeed be fulfilling all the hopes and answering all the prayers of the “machine” partisan Republican, who is looking out, not for the wisdom and integrity of his own party, but for the folly and dishonesty of its opponents. That “the Democratic party is always sure to blunder,” is the ground-work of many Stalwart expectations. As for Protection, it will be maintained, of course; the Republican organization not only will be glad to be its champion but will find its own advantage in being allowed to do so. And, after a new demonstration of the popularity of Protection, it will simply be cause for fresh wonderment that even the Democratic leaders should have once more mistaken the fact.

ILLITERACY IN THE SOUTH.

IF any one doubted the need of better and more general school work in the Southern States—and of a greater expenditure of money to that end—his doubt would be removed, we should say, by a study of the Census bulletin, in which are printed the statistics of illiteracy. There are in the United States, out of nearly 36¾ millions of persons, 10 years old or over, nearly 5 millions who cannot read, and nearly 6¼ millions who cannot write—making the former class 13.4 per cent., and the latter 17 per cent. Five millions of people unable to read is a great and dangerous number of people. It is a vast army of illiteracy. It is a threat at free government, for freedom will not survive in the arms of ignorance.

But these totals cover the whole country. If the South alone is looked at, the showing is of course much worse than this average. The States that had slavery now have the uneducated freedmen, and that class of whites whose condition being dependent upon the conditions of the slave system, and who were themselves practically in slavery. Such States make a bad showing, and nothing else could be expected, unless we had overestimated the progress in public education since the war. Taking the sixteen former Slave States, the figures shown by the Census, as to the persons 10 years old and upward, are thus presented:

State.	No. 10 yrs. old.	Cannot Read.	Pr. Ct.	Cannot Write.	Pr. Ct.
Alabama,	851,780	370,279	43.5	433,447	50.9
Arkansas,	531,876	153,229	28.8	202,015	38.0
Delaware,	110,856	16,912	15.3	19,414	17.5
Florida,	184,650	70,219	38.0	80,183	43.4
Georgia,	1,043,840	446,683	42.8	520,416	49.9
Kentucky,	1,163,498	258,186	22.2	348,392	29.9
Louisiana,	649,070	297,312	45.8	318,380	49.1
Maryland,	695,364	111,387	16.0	134,488	19.3
Mississippi,	753,693	315,612	41.9	373,201	49.5
Missouri,	1,557,631	138,818	8.9	208,754	13.4
North Carolina,	959,951	367,890	38.3	463,975	48.3
South Carolina,	667,456	321,780	48.2	369,848	55.4
Tennessee,	1,062,130	294,385	27.7	410,722	38.7
Texas,	1,064,196	256,223	24.1	316,432	29.7
Virginia,	1,059,034	360,495	34.0	430,352	40.6
West Virginia,	428,587	52,041	12.1	85,379	19.9

These figures are greatly worse than the average of the country, and indeed there is not any one of the former Free States which does not make a better showing than the best of the sixteen here given—Missouri. South Carolina, it will be seen, is the worst, but Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina are closely up. These are all States having a large percentage of colored people; and yet it is a surprising fact that in several of the sixteen, the percentage of white illiteracy is equal to and even exceeds the black. In order to show how much and how little each of the races contributes to the mass of ignorance, and how much is due to foreign elements, a further table is necessary, showing the color of those persons, 10 years old, or over, who cannot write. Thus:

State.	Native Whites.	For. Whites.	Total Whites.	Colored.
Alabama,	111,040	727	111,767	321,630
Arkansas,	97,990	552	98,542	103,473
Delaware,	6,630	1,706	8,346	11,068
Florida,	19,024	739	19,763	60,420
Georgia,	128,362	572	128,934	391,482
Kentucky,	208,796	5,701	214,497	133,895
Louisiana,	53,261	5,690	58,951	259,429
Maryland,	36,027	8,289	44,316	90,172
Mississippi,	52,910	538	53,448	319,753
Missouri,	137,949	14,561	152,510	56,244
North Carolina,	191,913	119	192,032	271,943
South Carolina,	59,415	362	59,777	310,071
Tennessee,	214,994	1,233	216,227	194,495
Texas,	97,498	26,414	123,912	192,520
Virginia,	113,915	777	114,692	315,660
West Virginia,	72,820	2,411	75,237	10,139

It will be seen from this that the foreign element contributes little to illiteracy in the South. As a rule the population of that section, a few States excepted—Missouri and Texas most conspicuous—is native born, and the lists of the illiterate are made of either white or colored Americans; and in some States the whites show bad enough. It is surprising to find that in Kentucky, though there are 133,895 colored persons (over 10 years) who cannot write, there are 214,497 whites

equally ignorant; that in Missouri there are nearly three times as many whites thus illiterate as there are blacks, that in West Virginia the ratio is 7½ to 1, and that even in Tennessee the white illiterates outnumber the colored. In these States, and in Arkansas, it is evident that the whole work of public education is very deficient, and that it is not only the weight of the freed people's ignorance which rests upon the community but that of "the masses" without regard to color.

There is no difficulty, however, in ascertaining the source of the trouble. The deficiencies in knowledge are traceable to a distinct origin, and this is, simply, the insufficient expenditure for education. The schools in the South are entirely inadequate for the work before them. If they would contend effectively with the weight of ignorance flung upon them, they should be numerous, well organized, well conducted, and well sustained. But they are, unfortunately, nothing of the sort. Instead of being strong, for a work requiring so much strength, they are feeble and feebly supported. Let us show how completely true this statement is, by a few more figures, presenting the total annual expenditure for school purposes, in the sixteen Southern States, according to the report (1880) of the United States Commissioner of Education. For the purpose of illustrating the point, it must be stated, first, that, according to the same report, the total expenditure in all the United States, was \$78,836,399, or about \$1.57 per inhabitant—considering the population as a round fifty millions. In the Northern States, however, the expenditure was much greater than this, their average being reduced when counted in with the States of the South. We place, therefore, Pennsylvania at the head of the list, as a representative of a fairly liberal expenditure for public schools, and the comparison of the Southern States may be made with it. The following table shows the annual expenditures for school purposes (according to the report of the Commissioner), the statistics of population, and the expenditure *per capita*:

State.	Population.	School Expenditure.	Ex. per capita.
Pennsylvania,	4,282,891	\$7,449,013	\$1.74
Alabama,	1,262,505	375,465	.29
Arkansas,	802,525	238,056*	.29
Delaware,	146,608	207,281	1.41
Florida,	269,493	114,895	.43
Georgia,	1,542,180	471,029	.30
Kentucky,	1,648,690	803,490	.48
Louisiana,	939,946	480,320	.52
Maryland,	934,943	1,544,367	1.43
Mississippi,	1,131,597	830,704	.73
Missouri,	2,168,380	3,152,178*	1.45
North Carolina,	1,399,750	352,882	.25
South Carolina,	995,577	324,629	.32
Tennessee,	1,542,359	724,864	.46
Texas,	1,591,749	753,346	.47
Virginia,	1,512,565	946,109	.69
West Virginia,	618,457	716,864	1.15

*These States have not an entirely complete report.

It will be seen that only in Delaware, Maryland and Missouri is there an expenditure approaching that of Pennsylvania, and that in all the others the amounts are painfully inadequate. The expenditure in North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and South Carolina, considering the mass of illiteracy in those States, and the maintenance of separate schools for the two colors is so insufficient as to be grotesque. It is no more than the merest pretence of public education.

What, then, is the remedy for this? How are schools in these States to be provided and paid for? Is it to be expected that the State revenues are equal to the task? And if not, what other revenues can be made available?

WEEKLY NOTES.

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY, an officer of the regular army, has printed a capital paper, recently read before the United States Military Service Institute, to urge a change in the existing method of examination for admission to West Point. General Fry shows, by elaborate statistics, that the proportion of rejections for admission and of those who fail to graduate, has increased enormously, and this he proves, almost to a demonstration, is due to the fact that, having, by an Act of Congress of 1866, secured additional requirements for admission, the West Point authorities increased them by their regulations, and then raised these again by new methods of written pass papers. Under the

old act of 1812, which was more nearly in harmony with the plan of WASHINGTON and his fellow-soldiers of the Revolution, the real founders of West Point, very few and very elementary tests were made of appointees, and it was often found that those who had the least book-learning had every other qualification needed, and soon became, under the fostering care of the instructors, capital soldiers. Now, the preponderance of admissions goes to those who come from the States with the largest number of old schools and the highest standard of generally diffused education. Apart from the injustice done to the newer parts of the Union, experience of old West Point teachers satisfies them that in the present system of public schools, elementary learning is far less well taught than it used to be, and thus many of those who pass successfully the more elaborate tests now in force at West Point, are neither thorough nor capable of really benefiting by the system which aims to make the West Point graduates masters of whatever they learn. General FRY suggests, as a remedy, provision for a year's course of preliminary instruction, to be open to all appointees to West Point, and those who at the end of that time return home, will at least take with them a fair share of such education as may prove serviceable to them in after life, while those who remain will in all probability work on to the end, and graduate, not only fit to be subalterns, but really competent for the duties both of war and peace.

"THE most conspicuous failure of American civilization is the American policeman." This is the text from which Mr. W. R. BALCH discourses in the opening article of the *International Review* for December, under the general caption of "The Police Problem." Mr. BALCH insists that the capacity of the police for repressing crime has not kept pace at all with the skill and knowledge of the criminals, and that something needs to be done to more effectually cope with the latter. The remedy he proposes—though we are inclined to suspect this may be more with the idea of calling attention to the subject, and stirring up discussion, is "the formation and operation in every large newspaper office of a Bureau of Criminal Investigation," to be put on an official basis, and regularly recognized in the laws. In other words, he thinks that the newspaper men,—the reporters, particularly,—might be much more efficient in detecting and arresting criminals than the police are. The former are active, vigilant, trained watchers of the public peace, and it is to their interest to pursue and capture an offender. Mr. BALCH's proposition is novel, to say the least.

It is a curious anomaly that the absolute power of punishing "without appeal, resistance, or benefit of clergy," that mysterious offence known as "contempt of court," should have survived until the end of the nineteenth century in a land where people stickle so obstinately for the liberty of the subject as they do in England. A few years ago, this judicial power assumed a most ludicrous phase when Lord BLACKBURN fell foul of the court gasman, and declared that unless he attended more carefully to the lighting of the court he would send him to prison for contempt. The gasman pleaded that his neglect of the Queen's Bench was due to a call from the Probate Court, and the comment made naturally was that he would now have to neglect the President of the Probate Court until he, in turn roused to indignation, committed him. This ebullition of Lord BLACKBURN produced a great deal of laughter, and nothing much was heard since of contempt of court until the GRAY affair, in Dublin, which a Parliamentary committee is now investigating. Its report will very likely end in legislative restriction of this arbitrary judicial power.

THOSE who have not of late years visited Boston will find themselves rewarded by finding a new town. Old Boston is still there, but a new Boston, a Belgravian addition, is now tacked on thereto, which it is no exaggeration to say is equal to the finest residential quarter in the United States, and not surpassed by that in any city outside of Paris. A finer urban effect of its kind than that produced in October, when the President's scarlet-clad Cavalry Guard clattered down the magnificent Commonwealth Avenue—which can only be compared to Berlin's Unter-den-Linden—can scarcely be imagined. The New Museum, also in this quarter, is well worth seeing, as are the noble churches which have sprung up in its neighborhood.

"THE PEARL OF THE GUAHYBA."

PORTO ALEGRE, "the pearl of Guahyba," as the Brazilians poetically term it, is one of the most charming of cities. Were it in the Old World, countless throngs of travelers from every land would yearly visit this enchanting spot. Mother Nature has really lavished her gifts upon the capital of the province of San Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.

When, a little more than one hundred and twenty years ago, the Jesuits of Paraguay and Corrientes obtained possession of missions now partly belonging to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, which Padres Schwartzelberg and Biart afterwards defended, sword in hand, against Spain and Portugal, they entreated the crown of Portugal to give them a grant of an inland lake *para crear patos* (to raise ducks), wisely refraining from designating the size of the lake in more exact phraseology.

The speculation failed, for the government speedily received information regarding the extent of this "duck pond," and discovered that the matter in question related to the one of the most important hydrographic systems in the continent of South America. Attention was now directed to this rich region, and it was soon, though to a limited degree, opened to Portuguese colonization.

The pious Fathers had certainly been right, when they wished to obtain possession of this "duck pond," which extends from the thirtieth to the thirty-second degree south latitude. At its northern point the first path-finders discovered a majestic river flowing between picturesque groups of rocks, and emptying into the salt water lake. Hills clothed with primeval forests extended on either side, and when the Portuguese colonists had sailed up for several miles, they suddenly found themselves in the midst of a fresh-water basin of majestic width, and perceived that they were not in a river in the true sense of word, but a sort of natural canal that connected the fresh-water basin of the Guahyba, which is formed by the junction of three large streams, with the salt-water basin of the "duck pond," and thus with the ocean. The basin was enclosed on the north and east by chains of hills, three rivers emptied into the western side, while lofty mountains rose in the background.

At that time, the panthers still roared on the banks of the Guahyba, and the fierce guarany occupied the forests. And yet the impression the colonists received, when they beheld the site of the present city, was a very powerful one, and their practical minds soon enabled them to perceive the enormous advantages that must be afforded by such a wonderful combination of lakes and rivers. There were only ten families from the Canary Isles, who settled on the banks of the Guahyba, and in light canoes explored the rivers Jacuhy, Cahy and Gravatahy, which, rising in the lofty Sierra Gural, flowed down the terrace-like slopes of these mountains, where at the present day reside some 60,000 Germans, who have transformed this region into the granary of Brazil.

The Canary settlement, called *Porto dos Casaes*, increased very rapidly. Blow after blow felled the gigantic trees that covered the shore of the Guahyba, and more and more labor-loving men flocked thither. Scarcely a hundred years ago, the present city began to rise on the hills and rocks of the eastern shore of the Guahyba, and when from its lofty site one could overlook the wide expanse of water, while the pretty houses of the little city greeted the approaching stranger, the old name *Porto dos Casaes* (haven of married couples, as it had been called on account of the first ten married couples from the Canary Isles) was dropped, and the new city was christened—Porto Alegre (port of joy) a name well suited to this earthly Paradise, at sight of which the traveller's heart swells with delight. Not a century has elapsed since the first settlement on the banks of the Guahyba—and already the hills extending into its basin are occupied by a city of 30,000 inhabitants, which can display palaces, possesses an aqueduct, gas and railroad. Yes, progress is rapid, development wonderfully swift in these favored regions of Southern Brazil, which only needed the magic wand of German-energy—for to German toil and the vicinity of the German colony of San Leopoldo, established in 1824, Porto Alegre almost exclusively owes her rapid progress.

At the present day, on coming from Rio Grande to Porto Alegre, the traveller, after a not always comfortable passage through the lagoon, passes by the rocky gate of Itapua where once, during a revolution in the province, Garibaldi fought against a death-dealing battery, into the broad and quiet Guahyba, on whose banks beautiful forests, alternating with cultivated fields, country residences and luxuriant meadows, delight the eye.

While steaming into the basin of the Guahyba, past a picturesque group of rocks, *Pedras brancas*, which rise in the centre of the stream and seem destined by nature for a fort, the river constantly increases in width and, at a sudden turn around a point of land, the majestic panorama of the "port of joy" appears, as if by magic, before the traveller's amazed and admiring eyes.

Lovely beyond all imagination is the view of the city, with its new white houses, its palaces and fountains, its superb villas extending along the river bank, amid a luxuriant growth of palm, banana and orange trees, all glowing in the light of a southern sun and over-arched by the clear, deep blue sky—it is indeed beautiful, surpassingly beautiful, and few travelers have been able to escape the impression.

On the opposite side, beyond the Guahyba, appear the lofty chains of mountains occupied by colonists, whose productions are brought by countless steamboats down the rivers flowing into the Guahyba, while the iron steed roars past the singularly formed Sapucaya rocks that shut in the plains of the Gravatahy, for Brazil has built a railroad between Porto Alegre and the German colony of San Leopoldo, so great has been its advance, so remarkable its productiveness.

But let us return to the aspect of the city as it appears to the approaching traveller. The extreme point of the rocky promontory, on which is the main portion of the city, is occupied by a castle-like building, provided with towers and battlements, the State prison, from which a succession of streets extend to Riouho, a suburb intersected by handsome avenues and adorned with charming gardens, which finally terminates in a row of villas that line the shore to the convent of Saint Theresa—a long half mile from the city. This is the first portion

that appears before the traveller's eyes, but the steamer has scarcely rounded the promontory where the prison stands, ere a new panorama is disclosed.

We now find ourselves in the harbor, where ships of various nations lie at anchor, steamers of all sizes, custom-house boats and vessels of every description, move to and fro. Before us rises the city, imposing edifices like the theatre, the government building, the arsenal, the various churches, the great hospital, and many palatial houses give relief to the scene. The greatest bustle prevails at the port; yonder the custom-house officer is attending to his duties; here the merchant pursues his trade, elegant carriages pass each other on the square, black porters drag burdens, and gaily dressed negro women shrilly offer fruits, confectionery, etc., for sale. If we avert our eyes from this animated scene, yonder, where the Gravatahy empties into the basin of the Guahyba, we behold another row of superb villas with park-like grounds, called the *Caminho novo* (new road), almost a mile long. From the dark foliage of the orange trees or the bright green of the banana plantations peep forth the elegant villas in which the moneyed aristocracy of Porto Alegre spend the hot summer days in the immediate vicinity of the river. On the other side, bounded in the rear by the blue mountain peaks of the district, occupied by colonists, extend luxuriant forests and beautiful meadows, which are intersected by the silver ribbons of the fan-shaped mouths of the rivers Gravatahy, on the North, Cahy and Jacuhy.

This is certainly a front few cities in the world can show, and which alone would be sufficient to give any place the fame of rare beauty. Yet the rear is perhaps even more imposing. On mounting the steep Ladeira to Palace Square, on which are the theatre, the government building, the President's palace, the palace of General Pelotas (the conqueror of Lopez) and the cathedral, a really magnificent view appears in every direction before the traveller's eyes.

Directly in front, beyond the suburb of Riouho and the prison, the eye wanders over the whole eastern shore and basin of the Guahyba to the picturesque *Pedras brancas*. On the right extends the already described river region with its forests and meadows bounded by a chain of mountains; but on the left the city slopes down into the Varsea (meadow) a plain that stretches directly under the chain of hills. This beautiful spot, six times as large as the Parisian Champs de Mars, is entirely surrounded by country residences, and beyond it appear the lovely suburbs of Menino Deos and Azenha. The suburb of Menino Deos, half a mile from the city, contains an elegant chapel encompassed by villas and is a charming spot, the place where yearly festivals are held. Passing along shady roads which lead by chacaras (villas) we proceed from thence in a north-westerly direction to the cemetery, whose marble monuments arrest the attention at a long distance. It is situated on high ground, elegantly laid out and kept with praiseworthy neatness. From the foot of the mountain crowned by the cemetery to the already mentioned Varsea, extends the charming suburb of Azenha (which takes its name from the little river flowing through it). It is principally inhabited by Germans, and contains numerous pretty villas, in one of which I am writing these lines. In an arbor of tea-roses, surrounded by clumps of fragrant oleanders and palms, I avail myself of the opportunity to describe this lovely spot, to which so many have applied the words of Horace: *Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet!* Spring is just opening, the air is heavy with the fragrance of flowers, the orange trees are in full bloom, and the rich green of the fresh foliage charms the eye. Before me the cherry, apple, pear and plum trees of the temperate zone blossom beside the orange, banana, pine and palm. The region that thus unites the products of every zone is certainly a favored one, while its moderate climate, whose average temperature in summer does not exceed 24 degrees Réaumur, or in winter fall below 10 or 12, can be equalled by few portions of the world.

THE BERLIN SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

RECENT events and discussion here have attracted attention to the question of providing for the higher education of women. The University of Pennsylvania having rejected the proposition to admit them to its Department of Arts, is waiting for an endowment for a special school. While ten thousand dollars have just been added to its fund for a veterinary school, that for women has received only one dollar in a subscription very ostentatiously heralded, as if to show the little real interest felt in the work. We have now before us the "Fifteenth Annual Programme of the Victoria Lyceum in Berlin for 1882-3," which is of importance as showing the kind of studies supplied to the women who attend its lectures. Founded as a memorial of the Crown Princess of Germany, the eldest daughter of the Queen of England, it has always received the encouragement and support of the leading scholars of the German capital. In its board are found Gneist, Curtius, Helmholtz, Holtzendorff, Kirchhoff, Sybel, and women and men of equal rank, and social and scientific importance. The lectures and the lecturers are such as commend themselves to all studious women. Jordan lectures on Art History; Bode on Italian; Conze on Greek Art; Lippmann on Engraving; Michaelis on Aesthetics; Geiger, Foss, Bresslau, on Literary History; Genée on Shakespeare; French, English and

Italian have their special courses of instruction; the Natural Sciences, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, are taught, as well as Greek, Latin and Mathematics, and the roster shows a steady succession of instruction from Monday to Saturday, from October to April, well distributed both as to time and place, the scientific teaching being given at the Museum of Natural History, that on Art at the Royal Museum, that on Astronomy at the high school, so that every appliance is readily at hand. The whole aim of these lectures is to train teachers and to fit women to carry on their own instruction and that of others. The course covers three years, but attendance is voluntary, and the only inducement held out is the very high character of the studies and the very low cost of admission. For the first half-year's course, the charge is two dollars and a half, for the second, three dollars, and for each ticket after the first and up to the fifth, there is a reduction of a quarter of a dollar, while the third member of any household is admitted on payment of one-half the price. There are some extra lectures, the highest in price being that on Geology, with twenty lectures, costing two dollars, while special instruction in Latin, Greek, History, German Literature, French and English, costs for each six dollars for the course. There is an endowment to provide working teachers with part or even the whole of the expense, and there is a chair of German History established by the city, with special view to the admission of the women teaching in its own schools. There is a library specially selected for use in connection with the work of the Lyceum and open to all who attend its lectures, costing fifty cents, from November to April, and there is a secretary who supplies information as to the work of the Lyceum and gives help to all who want to avail themselves of its advantages either in part or in its whole course.

The details of such an institution as this are well worth studying by all those who have it at heart to supply to women here at home the kind of instruction that is so freely given to men. It is no answer to the demand made to the University to open its Department of Arts to women, that they can find at Vassar or Wellesley, or elsewhere, such help and training as will best answer their needs. There are many hundreds and thousands of women in and near this city, who cannot go elsewhere, who have their own means of earning a livelihood at home, and yet aspire to that fuller and more complete course of instruction which is needed for education either as a means or as an end. To these Berlin opens wide the doors of its Victoria Lyceum, and to them the University of Pennsylvania shuts the admission to its undergraduate course, and that in face of the fact that with all its extensive preparation for the instruction of a large number in its Department of Arts, its classes are steadily diminishing, yet there is no room for women and no provision can be made for them until \$300,000 are raised.

LITERATURE.

THE BHAGAVAD GĪTĀ.

THE thirty-first volume of the "Philosophical Library" makes accessible to the general reader this most remarkable monument of Hindoo speculation. It is true that two English translations had appeared already. That by Charles Wilkins appeared in 1785, under the authority of the East India Company, and has been reproduced twice in our own country, being reprinted in Chicago in 1871 by a spiritualist firm, and again reprinted this present year in the *Arak-el-Emir*, an orientalist quarterly published in New York. Again, in 1855, a second translation was published at Hertford, by Mr. J. C. Thomson. But the version of Wilkins represents a stage of knowledge of Sanskrit which has been passed by European scholarship; and the better version by Thomson is inaccessible to all but a few. It is true that other means of acquaintance with the poem than translations exist for the English reader. The account of it in Professor Maurice's "History of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy" is one of the best, and is based on the Latin version of A. W. Schlegel. There is an excellent account of it in Professor Monier Williams's "Indian Wisdom;" and the substance of the poem is condensed into Emerson's "Brahma."

Mr. John Davies ("Hindu Philosophy: The Bhagavad Gītā, or the Sacred Lay. A Sanskrit Philosophical Poem." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) enables the English reader to get as near to the exact sense of the poem, as is possible without the knowledge of Sanskrit. His translation is in literal English prose, with explanatory notes showing his chief variations from other versions, and explaining the riddles of the text.

The Bhagavad Gītā is an episode in that colossal epic, the Mahābhārata, which Mr. Edwin Arnold is introducing to the English public. The epic records an internecine war between two Hindu peoples; and the episode narrates the dialogues which took place between *Krishna*—here an incarnation of the Supreme Being—and *Arjuna*, one of the princes and captains of the contending armies. But it is not from the historical environment that the meaning of the dialogues is to be gathered. It is from the study of the mystical or esoteric "Upanishads" in prose and verse appended to the hymns of the Vedas, and from the three of the six systems of Hindu philosophy—the Vedānta, the Sāṅkhya, and the Yoga—which were developed out of these. The Vedānta is an idealist and monistic Pantheism, not without resemblances to Plato. The Sāṅkhya, on the contrary, is a pronounced dualism, with Atheistic

tendencies. The Yoga of Patanjali is the mysticism proper of India, but more of an ascetic system of practices than a philosophic belief. The unknown author of this remarkable poem was influenced by all these systems, but satisfied with none. Whether his dissatisfaction was due to his own reflections, or suggested by some other teaching, is matter of dispute. That he wrote when Buddhism was flourishing in India there seems no reason to deny, although a few Hindu scholars place him anterior to Buddha, who died about 490 B. C. That he wrote after the rise of Christianity, and after some knowledge of its teachings had been diffused through India, is highly probable. Either or both may have suggested his undertaking. Mr. Davies and Dr. Lorinser of Breslau incline, though on different grounds, to ascribe the work to an impulse from Christian teachings. Professor Williams rejects the supposition as needless. Wilhelm von Humboldt and Professor Maurice incline to place the poem before the beginning of Greek Philosophy, and therefore before *Sakyamuni Buddha*.

From whatever quarter the impulse of the poem was derived, its author seems to have confined his work within the range of Hindu ideas. He set himself to find a deeper ground, on which to reconcile the antitheses between the Vedanta and its *a-dvaita* or non-dualism, and the dualistic Sankhya. He believed he found help in the practical teachings of the Yoga. In fine, he undertook exactly the task that Plato attempted in reconciling Heraclitus with Parmenides, and which Christianity solves practically by its doctrines of sin, grace, incarnation and restoration. Here, probably, lies the resemblance between the poet and the Greek philosopher, and between the Hindu and the Apostle Paul. Both were working at the same world-wide problem,—a problem which reappears in every age of the world's thought, and which finds its practical reconciliation in the Theistic belief which unites the positive in Pantheism with the positive in Deism.

The solution of the problem given in the Bhagavad Gita will not seem the true one to Western readers generally. Their strong sense of the actual, the personal, the historical, will be offended by its dominant tendency to Pantheism and by its teaching of final reabsorption into the Supreme Mind. The practical difficulty of the system meets him at the very outset. *Arjuna* shrinks with horror from a battle in which near kinsmen are arrayed against each other. He appeals to *Krishna*, who is acting as his charioteer, to help him out of the difficulty. The answer is substantially that death and battle are matters too trifling to be considered, since the soul neither kills nor is killed, and that, the traditional duty of his tribe being war, he is to go into the battle without any hesitation. A Western moralist would have balanced the evils of war against those of submission to wrong, and would have had something to say of the lasting stain inflicted on the soul by the evil passions generated in war. All these things lie too far beneath the Hindu thinker to be considered. They are part of the delusion of life.

What, then, is the attraction of the book. The first is the antithesis it furnishes to the popular Polytheism. It is distinctly Monotheistic, although not free from a Pantheistic tinge. It sets aside the whole body of ritual observances and superstitious practices as not the better way, and insists that the practice of religion consists in the simple contemplation of God. And it represents this doctrine, not as an esoteric theory handed down among the Brahmins, but as taught by the Supreme Being Himself to a simple soldier.

Its second merit is its unselfish system of ethics. It rules out the hope of reward as a lawful motive to right conduct, and insists that no conduct can be right until it is liberated from the taint of such motives.

Its third merit is that it brings the divine into close fellowship with the human. The incarnate *Krishna* is not the embodiment of some lower power in the hierarchy of spiritual existence, as he is elsewhere represented in Hindu literature. He is the Supreme Being, in comparison with whom the gods of the popular mythology are temporary and subordinate beings. And not to *Arjuna* only does he disclose himself. Wherever wisdom is served, he is present as friend and helper. "I am the Lord of all creatures." "I am dear above all things to the wise man, and he is dear to Me." "I am the Way, the Sustainer, the Lord, the Witness, the Dwelling, the Refuge, the Friend, the Source and the Destroyer, the Treasure-house, and the Eternal Seed." "Whatsoever thou doest, whatsoever thou eatest, . . . do it as an offering to Me." "I am the same to all beings. To Me none is hateful and none is dear. But they who worship Me devoutly are in Me and I also am in them."

Those who know anything of the speculations of Moslem Sufis and Christian mystics, must be struck with the resemblances of these teachings to those of such writers as Jelal-eddin Rumi and Master Eckhart. The use of the term Friend as the appropriate name for God in the highest worship is common to all three, and peculiar to this line of thought. This poem is the more remarkable, because Brahminical literature is poor in works properly mystical. Patanjali, the Bhagavad Gita and the Upnekhat (preserved only in a Persian translation) are its only proper representatives.

R. E. T.

BRINTON'S "AMERICAN HERO-MYTHS."—Dr. Daniel G. Brinton is doing for the intellectual and religious history of the American aborigines, a service similar to that which the late Dr. Lewis Morgan per-

formed in the investigation of their social organization. He is separating the mythical from the historical, clearing away misunderstandings, applying scientific methods of investigation, and showing the resemblances which bind together the most distant groups.

In his "American Hero-Myths, a Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent" (Philadelphia: H. C. Watts & Co.), Dr. Brinton gives us the clue to the religious thought of the aboriginal races. He shows, in the first place, that the line between myth and legend has not been drawn properly by previous investigators. Historical existence has been ascribed to beings who no more belong to the domain of history than do Balder or Apollo. Not merely mythical individuals but mythical peoples, like the Toltecs, have played a prominent part in the attempts to reconstruct American history. Our author insists that those who are familiar with mythological studies learn to perceive by intuitive perception of differences, the line between the two classes of existences, and that the time has come to insist on the recognition of that line.

The common element in a large number of the American religions is the belief in a great and enlightened hero who comes from the East to teach the people religion, law, practical wisdom and the arts of civilization. He is one of two, or of four, born at a single birth and of a virgin mother. He usually has to overcome one or more of the others after a long and desperate struggle, in which the elemental warfare of the Titans finds a parallel. His personal appearance differs from that of the people whom he benefits. He is of white race, with flowing beard and abundant hair, and wears loose robes. After remaining for a time he disappears, either as driven off by his antagonist brother, or for some reason unspecified. But he is not dead; he will return again. He has many names. With the Algonkins he is Michabo or Great Light; with the Iroquois he is Iosheka or the Dawn; with the Aztecs he is Quetzalcoatl or the Admirable Twin; with the Mayas of Yucatan he is Itzamna or the Morning, or he is Kukulcan the God of Mighty Speech; and with the Quichuans of Peru he is Viracocha. Under all his names lies a common allusion to his source. He is the American Balder, Sigurd or Apollo, the impersonation of the Sun, coming from the East, battling with cloud and storm, giving light and wisdom, and passing to the Westward to return in due time. But he is more than this. On the one hand, he is the first cause, the Supreme Being. In Peru, his worship rises to the level of Monotheism. He also is human, friendly, forbearing, though least so as the ascetic Quetzalcoatl of the rough and bloody Aztecs.

We welcome Dr. Brinton's learned and careful book as a guide into a department of study to which Americans generally pay little or no attention. As he very justly complains, the very sources of his subject are rarely to be met, and some he has found quite inaccessible. Few of those who have had opportunity for such studies at first hand have made any contributions of value to its literature. What Las Casas and other Catholic missionaries did for the religions and mythologies of the Southern aborigines, our missionaries have not even attempted for the more Northern. Dr. Brinton's work should help to better results in the future. It is clearly written, popular in style though scientific in method, free from verbosity and diffuseness, and must be a good deal fresher than a novel to most readers.

SEELEY'S "NATURAL RELIGION."—Forty years ago Julius Frauenstadt, while still a Hegelian of the Left, wrote "It is not a question with thoughtful men whether there be a God, but what is God." The author of "Ecce Homo" gives us an expansion of this theme in his new work on "Natural Religion" (Boston: Roberts Brothers). He finds the best known representatives of the scientific movement charged with Atheism, and many of them admitting the charge, because they do not believe in the existence of an Infinite Person who brought the universe into existence out of nothing, and do not hope for any future life. He wishes to avoid controversy, and he does not distinctly express his own attitude of mind towards the questions thus propounded. But he insists that, while there is such a thing as Atheism, and a very mischievous thing, the denial of the supernatural in creation, revelation, miracle and immortality does not make a man an Atheist necessarily, but is consistent with a very true and genuine natural religion, of which he finds evidence enough in the writings of scientific men. In this position, Professor Seeley has been anticipated both by the Comtists and by Mr. John Stuart Mill; but he works out the problem in a way very different from theirs, especially laying stress on the existence of a genuine religiousness in Old Testament times, among those who seem to him to have laid little stress on any of the elements to which scientific men object. We cannot go with our author here, nor can we agree with Miss Emma Lazarus, who claims the whole book as a vindication of the Jewish faith. The centre of Hebrew religiousness was faith in "the living God," and with that conception a Darwin or a Haeckel finds himself no more at home than with the conception of miracles.

The most interesting part of the book is the second, in which he undertakes to show that this natural religion is not a mere reminiscence of Christianity, but is able to stand alone and to vindicate its efficiency and social usefulness. He can conceive of a natural Christianity, in which the ethical elements of the Christian teaching have been sundered from

the theological principles on which they are supposed to rest; a natural church which looks back to Pentecost with as little interest as the average English politician looks to the story of Brute's conquest of Britain. All these he thinks are conditions of a religious order in which the higher life might be cherished by religious feeling, and the benefits of theology secured without the theology.

We confess the book makes on us the impression of wasted time. There are good things in it, here and there, as in the parallel between art and Christian morals. But the whole goes to show how much a very clever man may say on an unprofitable theme. We feel that Professor Seeley's new religion is a *hortus siccus*, without even a show of a root. What Strauss says in "The old and the new Faith," of the moral failure of a free religionism, based on the ruins of a positive Christianity and of the Church, would be our final word of this natural religion, which believes nothing, but is to be full of awe toward everything.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.—The romance of the Protestant religious history lies very much in the mission-field, and no missions have such a wonderful record of sacrifice and success as those of the *Unitas Fratrum*. Dr. A. C. Thompson tells the story in a clear and connected way in his twelve lectures on "Moravian Missions" (New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons), which he has printed in memorial of the third Jubilee of the first foreign mission of the church. Dr. Thompson, we believe, is a Congregationalist, and while feeling for the Moravian missions the admiration that is their due, he is free to criticise the weak places in their methods, and especially their failure to secure the establishment of strong native churches. We think the failure due to a cause which has produced many other evils,—we mean their narrow, pietistic conception of Christianity. Dr. Thompson writes well, but he uses at times a phraseology which may deter from this book many who would feel an interest in such a story as those of the Greenland and Labrador missions. On page 495, the name of the late Dr. J. W. Mears is misspelled.

DUFFY'S IRISH HISTORY.—The introductory chapter in Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's "Young Ireland" was recognized generally as the only readable account of Irish history which had appeared in the English language. It is not "objective" and impartial, and does not profess to be. It is the story of Ireland's wrongs told by a decided, but not an extreme Irish patriot, and goes a great way to explain the utter discontent with which the Irish people regard English rule. It is not surprising that a demand has arisen for the chapter in a separate form. With this Sir Charles has complied, publishing it as "A Bird's-Eye View of Irish History" (Dublin: James Duffy & Son), after subjecting it to a thorough revision, and enlarging it at various points. Its chief defect is that it still stops with 1840; and does not even give the outcome of the "Repeal" and the "Young Ireland" movements. For these we must look to his continuation of his larger work.

MINOR NOTICES.

THE novels of a season are very apt to march in platoons, firing into the same subjects simultaneously. Beside the omnipresent "American abroad" who pervades all our fiction perennially, the special objects of aim for the year seem to be lady physicians, good men struggling against amatory sentiments for other men's wives, and the law of divorce. The last of these themes is the essential cause of the novel of "Divorce" (By Margaret Lee, author of "Doctor Wilmer's Love," "Lizzie Adair," etc. New York: John W. Lovell Co.). There is probably no cause, whatever, for accusing this little work of being an imitation of "A Modern Instance," but it was certainly born of the same brain-wave which generated Mr. Howells's latest and ripest work. The *Gilbert* of "Divorce" is in many points a likeness of *Bartley Hubbard*, and the dodges by which the two seek to secure divorces from their loving wives are identical, though credited to the laws of different States. But the authoress of "Divorce" proves too much. Her *Constance*, unlike *Marcia*, is a perfect angel, while the rascality of her husband is unmitigated by any faint gleams of good feeling; and through this exaggeration comes the failure in making the point desired. It is difficult to see how the ill-gotten divorce could be anything but a gain to the much-abused wife, and the husband's nature has evidently reached the point where no salt can save it. The last word upon divorce has decidedly not been said by the author of the novel bearing its name—a story which, apart from its moral, has considerable liveliness and interest.

That excellent class of juveniles in which a solid stratum of fact underlies enough of fiction to catch and retain the attention of youthful readers, is well represented in "Paul and Persis; or, The Revolutionary Struggle in the Mohawk Valley" (By Mary E. Brush. Boston: Lee & Shepard; New York: Charles T. Dillingham). The story is laid in that part of the Mohawk valley which was settled by the German Palatines, self-made exiles, who came seeking religious liberty in the land where the Puritans and the Quakers had already found it; a peculiar people who long retained the dialect and the simple habits of their own country, and who enthusiastically adopted the patriotic side in the American struggle for independence. The story is sufficiently interesting, and the descriptions of manners and customs which illustrate it are graphic and well calculated to make a clear impression of the time "in its habit as it lived."

Mr. (?) Charles M. Clay has apparently a large and curious assortment of theories, experiences, arguments and sentiments, of various shapes and sizes, all of which he seems to have attempted to pack into the two volumes of "The Modern Hagar, a Drama" (By Charles M. Clay, author of "Baby Rue." New York: George W. Harlan & Co. "The Kaaterskill Series"). The book is large, but not large enough for what is attempted. No merely human powers of compression could be competent to knead essays upon the Tariff, the Indian question, the fundamental idea of government and the policies of the Democratic and Republican parties, views upon divorce, justifications of slavery and glorifications of secession, and a history of the civil war, all into the dough of one little story, so that the resulting cake could be anything but heavy,

lumpy and queer-flavored. It is not necessary to pass judgment upon the views set forth in "The Modern Hagar;" they may be good for those that like them, though not likely to be warmly received anywhere in this ilk. The story, considered apart from them, is labored yet crude; unintelligible in its beginning and chaotic in its close; a laboring mountain which brings forth no coherent birth whatever, little or great. It is a pity, for there are some good things well said to be found here and there, but they are smothered up in the miscellaneous mass of eight hundred pages of other stuff. If the mental bins of the author were sorted, sifted and cleared of rubbish, their contents might go farther and fare better.

It will not do to consider too seriously the novels of a certain English school, including those of Miss Broughton, Mrs. Forrester and "The Duchess," lest we should be taught to look upon London as a social Gomorrah where (among "the higher classes") selfish greed and profligacy reign supreme, where no man has an idea of work or duty and no woman is honest except through lucky absence of temptation. This is about the old story told in "I Have Lived and Loved" (By Mrs. Forrester, author of "Viva," "Mignon" [etc.]. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.), though *Vanessa's* first love, who happens to be her husband, is removed by death before she has fully acknowledged the transference of her affections to *number two*. *Number two*, on his part, very speedily passes on to feminine *number three*—and so on, and so on. A continual course of flirting or love-making between frisky matrons and blase young men, with unlimited allowances of upholstery, fine clothes, champagne and *pâté de foie gras*, go, according to Mesdames Forrester & Co., to make up the pursuits and enjoyments of the British aristocracy. Let us hope these ladies do not know as much about it as they pretend, and only descend into their own moral (?) consciousness for the images they create.

In "Frontier Army Sketches" (By James W. Steele. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.), we have a series of papers that might well have claimed for themselves the more dignified title of essays, for they are written with care and a nice precision in the use of words quite rare in books of this character, and altogether commendable in these days of hasty and undigested "sketches." It is indeed refreshing to take up a book dealing with frontier life, which, while saturated with the flavor of adventure and the breath of the plains, manages to keep its pages free of the taint of dime-novel "blood and thunder,"—a book capable of satisfying a natural mental craving without inflicting a moral injury. Such Mr. Steele has here produced. He brings to our notice phases of character practically unknown to eastern civilization, and withal so graphically portrayed as to give the impression of actual life. Of particular excellence are the papers on men of the border and on new Mexican common life, but all are worthy of attentive reading, and there is, we believe, none from which valuable information may not be derived.

The style of Edmondo de Amicis is always attractive, and in his new book of sketches ("Military Life in Italy." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) he is likely to catch the attention even of a languid reader. Some of the chapters are vivid, a few pathetic and all readable. Those who enjoy pictures of military life will find the book an agreeable companion. Several of the wood cuts are spirited; others decidedly poor.

Acceptable histories of the War of 1812 are not numerous, and when it is considered how important that struggle was, not only in its material aspects, but because of the international principles involved, the fact that it has not received fuller treatment is rather remarkable. Mr. Johnson's volume ("A History of the War of 1812-15 between the United States and Great Britain." By Rossiter Johnson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.) supplies a real want and supplies it well, so far as one small volume can do so. His history, though succinct in statement, is something more than a mere list of names and dates, and forms a narrative at once interesting and accurate. Care has been bestowed upon the index, which, though it might have been enlarged to advantage, is a most useful addition to the work.

Like "The Eleventh Commandment," by the same author, "A Whimsical Wooing" (By Anton Giulio Barrili. New York: Wm. S. Gottsberger) possesses a certain sprightliness which might make it a good subject for dramatization. Further than this, there is little to be said in the way of commendation. The book is a trifle, and a very pointless one. The episode is as improbable as the libretto of a French opera, and there is a tendency to unclean innuendo which will certainly make the story appear coarse to most cis-Atlantic readers.

Such books as the "Stories from the Greek Tragedians" (By Rev. Alfred J. Church, A. M. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.) subserve a useful purpose in acting as a powerful incentive to classical study. That they are in any degree a *substitute* for the tragedies which they paraphrase will not, of course, be claimed; for the necessity of compression too often results in a mere mutilation of beautiful originals, while in other cases a conscientious desire to expurgate objectionable passages leads to the loss of symmetry and usually defeats itself by unduly stimulating the imagination. Mr. Church has not entirely avoided these difficulties, and while we respect the motives which have induced him to part so widely from his models,—as in the case of the story of *Ion*, and some others,—we should have preferred a more faithful adherence to the poets. The volume is illustrated by twenty colored plates after designs by Flaxman and others. The publishers have performed their share of the work in handsome style, and the Greek frieze which adorns the cover is quite a delight to the artistic eye.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, have published, as one of their "Golden Floral" series of illustrated poems, Tennyson's "Ring Out, Wild Bells." The illustrations are from designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey, engraved by Andrew, and are very pleasing additions to the text and ornaments to the volume. The book, like the others of the series, has a beautiful and unique cover, upon which is wrought an exquisite floral design upon a gold ground, the design having been chosen so as to be in harmony and symbolism with the spirit of the poem. The edges of the cover are ornamented with heavy silk fringe. As a souvenir for holidays, birthdays, Easter, or weddings, a single volume, or, better a full set, of the "Golden Floral" series is certainly very chaste and elegant.

It would be difficult, if possible, to name a more pleasing and cheerful writer on household architecture and interior adornment, than Mr. E. C. Gardner, whose previous volumes on these subjects are now added to by "The House that Jill Built," just issued from the press of Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Perhaps the objection to it may be that it strikes at too great a degree of elegance, and too high a scale of expense for most house builders and house-keepers, and so is discouraging and depressing to all but a few who can afford to lay out lavishly for comfort and beauty. Mr. Gardner's answer to this, however, might be that his suggestions are educating and refining; if less than what he proposes be a necessary compromise with the builder's purse, the high aspirations will help, and not prevent, the success of the modified plan. It is also to be said that he writes to the point, and thoroughly understands the practical side of his profession. The book is No. 2 of "Our Continent Library," and will help make that series of issues popular.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- HOUSEHOLD STORIES, FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE BROTHERS GRIMM. Translated from the German by Lucy Crane. (Illustrated by Walter Crane.) Pp. 269. \$2.00 Macmillan & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- ROSY. By Mrs. Molesworth. (Illustrated by Walter Crane.) Pp. 204. \$1.25. Macmillan & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE HORKEY. A Ballad. By Robert Bloomfield. With illustrations by George Cruikshank. (Colored plates.) Pp. 48. \$1.50. Macmillan & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE UNITED STATES ART DIRECTORY AND YEAR-BOOK. A Guide for Artists, Art Students, Travellers, etc. Compiled by S. R. Koehler. Pp. 146. \$0.50. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- TWO TEA-PARTIES. By Rosalie Vanderwater. With illustrations. (Colored.) By Wilson de Meza. \$2.00. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- OUR BOYS IN INDIA. The Wanderings of Two Young Americans in Hindustan [etc.]. By Harry W. French. (Illustrated.) Pp. 484. \$1.75. Lee & Shepard, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE LAMBS. A Tragedy. By Robert Grant. (Illustrated.) Pp. 61. \$1.00. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- WINNING HIS WAY. By Charles Carleton Coffin. Pp. 208. \$1.25. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ALMANAC AND PAROCHIAL LIST for 1883. Pp. 246. \$0.25. T. Whittaker, New York.
- CONSUELO. By George Sand. Pp. 527. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

REV. DR. SCHAFF'S new work, "The Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge," has been very cordially received, and the publishers, Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, announce that the first edition of Volume I., 5,000 copies, issued November 1, was exhausted before the end of the month.

J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway, New York, announces to be ready December 10th, "Bible Myths and their Parallels in Other Religions." Being "a Comparison of the Old and New Testament Myths and Miracles, with Those of Heathen Nations of Antiquity." It is to be illustrated. The name of the author is not given. The circular announcing it says "it is a book not for scholars only, but appeals to all those who care for the future of religion. . . . It contains information that will be startling to many."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., are to be the publishers of General Beauregard's volume upon the war. The "copy" has just been delivered, and it is understood that the book deals with Mr. Jefferson Davis in a particularly uncompromising fashion, criticizing freely his political and military views.

The new volume in "English Men of Letters" is "Macaulay," by J. Cotter Morison. This is Mr. Morison's second contribution to Mr. Morley's popular series—his former book, "Gibbon," being among the most successful volumes written for it. In "Macaulay," Mr. Morison contents himself with giving a brief but quite adequate outline of the life and career of the great essayist and historian.

Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson's "Highways and Byways" (New York: Harper & Bros.) is a fine work of descriptive and illustrative art, referring chiefly to New England, and a worthy companion to the same author's "Pastoral Days."

Professor Topelius's "Surgeon's Stories," which Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, are about to issue in this country, are having a notable revival of vogue. Besides this American edition, a new translation of them is being also made in Germany, and a new edition has just appeared in Denmark, published by P. G. Philipsen, Copenhagen, the translator being Fr. Winkel-Horn. Finally, the Swedish publisher of Topelius's works, Albert Bonnier, in preparation a superb illustrated edition, the designs for which are by Larsson, the distinguished artist. The Chicago publishers begin with "Times of Gustav Adolf," as their first volume, and it is now just ready.

Mr. J. A. J. Wilcox has engraved a new portrait of Hawthorne, from a photograph in possession of the family. It will appear in the new edition of Hawthorne's Works, now in preparation by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The portrait has been pronounced entirely satisfactory by those most competent to judge.

The fifth volume in the "American Men of Letters" series, a biography of J. Fenimore Cooper, by Professor Lounsbury, is just ready. It is the first adequate account of Cooper's life, and is one of the best volumes in this noteworthy series.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, have ready "Heroes and Holidays," a series of "Ten-Minute Sermons to Boys and Girls on the Holidays and on the International Sunday School Lessons of 1883." There are brief sermons in it by many preachers well known in this country and England, the whole edited by Rev. W. F. Crafts, and liberally illustrated.

Thurlof Weed's correspondence is to be turned over to his biographer, Frederick W. Seward. Mr. Weed preserved nearly all of the letters he received in his lifetime, without regard to the subject matter. He had them indexed and filed away in his house. Many of them are of historical value, and the signatures would delight autograph hunters.

Mr. Edwin Arnold's new poem, "Pearls of the Faith," will be published by Messrs. Trübner (London), on December 20. The American publishers will also have a large edition ready for Christmas sale.

The London Academy hears that Dr. Schliemann has again been laid up with an attack of his Troad fever, since his return home to Athens.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—Further official election returns have been reported, as follows: Virginia, on Congressman-at-large, John S. Wise, Coalitionist, 99,992; Massey, Democrat, 94,184; Dawson, Straight-out Republican, 4,342.—Michigan, for Governor gives Begole, Fusionist, 47,54 majority, while for Lieutenant-Governor, Crosby, Republican, has a majority of 7859.—In Texas, returns from 153 counties make 38,002 majority for Ireland, Dem., for Governor, over Jones, Independent. Twenty more counties, with a small vote, would make this about 40,000.

—It is announced that the Governor-General of Canada will not return to Ottawa until the middle of January, and that the Princess Louise will spend the winter in British Columbia.

—Both Houses of Congress commenced on Monday; the House at 11 o'clock, the Senate at noon.

—A monument to the Confederate dead, erected in Magnolia Cemetery, at Charleston, South Carolina, was unveiled on the 30th ult., in the presence of 15,000 persons. Senator Butler delivered an oration.

—A London dispatch announces that Sir John Pope Hennessy, at present Governor of Hong-Kong, has been appointed Governor of Mauritius, and Sir George Ferguson Bowen, now Governor of Mauritius, has been appointed to a like position at Hong-Kong.

—The great floods in the valley of the Rhine, noticed in last week's issue of THE AMERICAN, did much damage. There was 6 feet of water in the streets of Cologne, Coblenz, and Bonn. In the last named city, 490 houses were submerged. There has been much sickness, especially among children and the poor.

—The public debt statement issued December 1st showed a reduction of debt, during November, of \$5,534,142.

—The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows the failure of three national banks during the fiscal year ending November 1, namely: The Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J.; the Pacific National Bank of Boston Mass., and the first National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.

—Clayton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed by President Arthur, U. S. Marshall of the district of Columbia, vice Henry, removed.

—The English Parliament was prorogued by the Queen, on Saturday, until February 15th.

—At Cairo, on Saturday, before the court-martial, Arabi Pasha pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion, and was condemned to death. The Khedive then commuted the sentence to banishment for life.

—Among the deaths of prominent persons are the following: Dr. J. T. Updegraff, Congressman-elect, and present member (Rep.) from the Seventeenth Ohio District, on the 31st ult., aged 60. He was elected to Congress previously in 1878 and 1880.—General Daniel Tyler, formerly of the U. S. Army (he was second in command at the first Battle of Bull Run), died in New York, on the 31st, aged 83.—Rear-Admiral Robert H. Wyman, U. S. Navy, at Washington, on Saturday morning, the 2d inst.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, England, Dr. Tait, at London, on Sunday morning.—Rear-Admiral Fabius Stanley, U. S. Navy (retired), on Tuesday evening, aged 67.—Anthony Trollope, the novelist, at London, late on Wednesday evening.—Louis Blanc, the distinguished French journalist and statesman, at Cannes, on the 6th inst.

—The Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday, rendered a decision in the tax sale case of the United States against the Arlington estate, affirming the decision of the lower Court in favor of the heirs of General R. E. Lee, whose wife was the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, to whom Arlington belonged in his lifetime. Chief-Justice Waite and Justices Gray, Bradley and Woods dissented.

—President Arthur has nominated John Pope to be Major-General of the U. S. Army.

—The Charleston Cotton Factory, in Charleston, South Carolina—the first cotton mill erected in that city since the war—will begin spinning next week. It has 15,000 spindles, with a capacity for 15,000 more, and will be run entirely by steam.

—General M. C. Butler was reelected U. S. Senator on Tuesday by the Legislature of South Carolina, and Colonel H. S. Thompson was installed as Governor of that State.

DRIFT.

—The piano on which the "Wacht am Rhein" was first improvised by its composer, Carl Wilhelm, has just been sold at Berlin for £75.

—Within two years Archbishop Bourget of Montreal has paid off a diocesan debt of a million dollars, a rise in the value of real estate largely helping him. He is now building a \$400,000 cathedral.

—In 1880 Judge Folger, as the candidate of the Republican party, received 45,160 plurality in New York. In 1882, as the candidate of a faction and with a clouded title to the nomination, he was beaten by 194,412. In 1880 his vote was 562,821; in 1882, 341,544.

—"Lady candidates for County Superintendent," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "seem generally to have met with adverse gales this fall. With the exception of Mrs. Emery of Peoria county, who was elected on the Republican ticket in the face of a strong Democratic majority in the county, and of Mrs. Wiley in Mercer, we can think of no one who has been elected. Miss Mariner in McDonough county, Miss Ramsey in Schuyler, Miss Jimpson in Henderson, Miss Welch in Fulton, and Miss Scofield in Hancock, have all taken passage on the Saline packet."

—Work on the tunnel between New York and Jersey City is at a standstill on account of a lack of funds. Already some \$940,000 has been expended on the enterprise, and it is estimated that the cost of completing it will be \$1,500,000, making the total cost of the work nearly \$2,500,000.

—The brain of a mulatto who died recently in Cincinnati was found on a post-mortem examination to weigh sixty-one ounces. There are on record but two brains heavier than this—Cuvier's, weighing sixty-four and one-third ounces, and Abercrombie's, sixty-three ounces. The dead man was not considered bright.

—The first Spanish lady doctor has just taken her degree in Madrid. She has met with considerable opposition, but her success has encouraged another compatriot to adopt the same profession, and the latter, after being refused admission to the Valencia School of Medicine, is now studying in Madrid.

—M. Faye, the French astronomer, supplies the public with an ingenious reason for the abnormal quantity of rain that has fallen of late in Europe. He says it is owing to innumerable comets that have traversed our system this year, and, by absorbing the solar rays, have set free an unusual quantity of water.

—Minnesota is the banner Republican State in this year of general disaster. On the Congressional vote in the late election the Republican majority was 33,878. It would have been 4,000 larger had not Mr. Dunnell, whom the party has elected four times, endeavored to defeat Mr. White, the Republican candidate in the First District.

—The London *Telegraph* says: "Seventy-four years ago Spain was barbarously bereft of a treasure that every true Castilian prized far above rubies. During the French invasion certain Napoleonic legionaries broke open the tomb at Burgos containing the remains of Ruy Dias de Bivar, the Cid Campeador, and of his wife, the Countess Ximena, emptied the coffins in search of valuables, and eventually left the bones of the illustrious dead scattered about the floor of the vault in which this sacrilegious act was committed. Prince Salm-Dyck, who happened to be at Burgos at the time, and a French officer named La Martillet, carefully collected the 'disiecta membra,' which the Prince subsequently deposited in a small sarcophagus exactly copied, by his directions, from that in which the coffins had reposed for 709 years. During his life-time, Prince Salm kept the secret of this sarcophagus, which after his death came into the possession of Prince Anton von Hohenzollern, the King of Roumania's father, by special bequest. The strangest episode in this remarkable story is yet to come. One day last summer, as Dr. Lauser, a German art journalist, was going through the magnificent collection of antiquities at Sigmaringen Castle, his attention was attracted by a small but elaborately carved stone sarcophagus, bearing upon its lid the effigies of a fully armed knight and a richly attired lady. Inquiring into the history of this object, he was informed that it contained some relics of the famous Cid Rodrigo. Through one of his Spanish acquaintances, the academician Tubino, Lauser at once imparted the whereabouts of this repository and its contents to King Alfonso, who lost no time in preferring an urgent request to the Prince of Hohenzollern for their restoration to Spain. It is scarcely necessary to add that his Royal Highness readily acceded to the Spanish monarch's wishes in a matter so deeply interesting to Spain from a national point of view. The bones of Rodrigo and Ximena, as we are informed, will be dispatched ere long to their native country, where it cannot be doubted that they will be received with every imaginable token of official respect and popular enthusiasm."

COMMUNICATION.

THE STATE DEBT QUESTION IN TENNESSEE.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

ALLOW a Reader to point out a few inaccuracies in a recent communication of "Truth" in your columns, in the matter of the State debt of Tennessee. The difference between Republicans and Democrats appears to be that the former "accepted a proposition reducing the debt forty cents, freely and voluntarily made," whilst the latter "propose forcibly to readjust nine-tenths of the debt fifty cents on the dollar, against the practical protest of the bondholders. In substantiation of this distinction he refers to the platforms of the two parties. Italics make no arguments. The State debt is in round figures \$30,000,000. The holders of about \$8,000,000 of this sum agreed to accept the Republican settlement, which is only ten cents on the dollar more than that offered by the Democrats. The Republicans make no provision for those who do not "accept" this settlement; on the contrary, they openly proclaim that the creditors must take this or "trust to what the future will bring forth." It surely cannot be denied that some element of repudiation enters into this settlement; what that is can best be computed by the bondholders themselves. "Truth" also fails to call attention to the fact that the Democrats claim that a large part of the indebtedness was issued fraudulently, that it was so reported by a joint-committee of investigation, appointed by the upper and lower houses of the General Assembly, composed of men of conspicuous integrity; of this, the Democrats propose to pay only half as a compromise, denying the validity of the whole. There is a part of the debt, about \$3,000,000, not disputed by anyone. This the Democrats propose to pay in full. Our condition is unfortunate enough, but whilst the difference to the creditor between the amount offered him by Republicans and Democrats is small, the difference between the principle maintained by the repudiation of forty cents on the dollar and the principle maintained by the repudiation of fifty cents on the dollar appears to be less.

Memphis, Tenn., November 28.

J. P.

[The concluding remark of our correspondent has a great deal of force. The fault we particularly found with the Bate Democrats, in the recent election contest, was that, not content with the scaling of 40 per cent. of the State's obligations—let the unfairness and dishonor of that be little or much—they wanted to cut off 10 per cent. more. The resistance to this by the Fussell Democrats appeared to us—and still so appears—a manly and courageous political course. We are only sorry it was not more successful. Every repudiation of a debt is *prima facie* wrong, and the successive steps by which Tennessee, like Virginia, has unloaded her promises to pay seem to us all discreditable, because unjustified by any sufficient reasons. To strike off 40 per cent. at one time, and 10 per cent. the next time, simply points the way to striking off the whole 100 per cent. Why not?—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 29.

IN the Philadelphia markets, certain stocks have been strong, notably the Northern Pacific and Reading. In general, however, there has been a more steady tone in the dealings, illustrating what was here said, a week ago,—that the causes of decline had about spent their legitimate and natural force. If there should be any unexpected disaster affecting trade conditions, further declines would follow, no doubt, but for the present things are likely to show a tolerable degree of firmness, awaiting such readjustment by law as will come in matters of tariff, internal revenue, etc., and the influence which will be exerted by the future course of our foreign trade. This trade does not yet come to a satisfactory position. The outgo of American produce remains too small to make a good showing. From New York, for the week ending Tuesday, the exports were \$6,287,181, against \$7,100,090 for the corresponding week of 1881. The "railroad war," west of Chicago, remains unsettled, but it has exerted but little influence over the general market.

The following were the closing quotations (sales) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market, yesterday: Northern Pacific Railroad, 46¾; Northern Pacific Railroad, preferred, 98; United Companies of New Jersey, 188; Buffalo, Pittsburg & Western, 18; Northern Central Railroad, 56¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 64; Lehigh Navigation, 38½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 21¾; Reading Railroad, 26. The market at the close was quoted "firm."

The following were the closing prices of leading stocks in the New York market, yesterday: New York Central, 131; Delaware, Lackawana and Western, 126¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 37; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 32¾; New Jersey Central, 71¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 132¾; Lake Shore, 115½; St.

Paul, 102¾; Delaware and Hudson, 107; Western Union, 82; Wabash, preferred, 54; Louisville and Nashville, 51¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 45¾.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market, yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5's, 1881, continued at 3½	101¾	102¾
United States 4½'s, 1891, coupon,	112¾	113¾
United States 4½'s, 1891, registered,	112¾	113¾
United States 4's, 1907, coupon,	120¾	120¾
United States 4's, 1907, registered,	119¾	119¾
United States 3's, Registered,	102¾	102¾
United States currency 6's, 1895,	127	
United States currency 6's, 1896,	128	
United States currency 6's, 1897,	129	
United States currency 6's, 1898,	130	
United States currency 6's, 1899,	131	

The banks of New York city, in their statement on the 2d inst., showed a large gain in reserve (\$3,551,275), so that they then held \$1,480,075 in excess of the legal requirement. The following were the chief items in the statement:

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Differences.
Loans,	\$309,208,800	\$305,473,500	Dec. \$3,735,300
Specie,	48,245,500	52,179,800	Inc. 3,934,300
Legal tenders,	19,165,800	19,109,000	Dec. 56,800
Deposits,	277,930,000	279,234,900	Inc. 1,304,900
Circulation,	18,590,700	18,557,600	Dec. 33,100

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, show a small decrease of reserve (\$118,961). The principal items, given comparatively, are as follows:

	Nov. 25.	Dec. 2.	Differences.
Loans,	\$74,996,585	\$74,070,693	Dec. \$925,892
Reserve,	16,385,043	16,266,082	Dec. 118,961
National Bank Notes	728,927	725,846	Dec. 3,081
Due from Banks,	5,869,912	6,137,786	Inc. 267,874
Due to Banks,	12,113,242	11,767,104	Dec. 346,138
Deposits,	53,104,969	52,854,507	Dec. 250,462
Circulation,	9,710,860	9,722,530	Inc. 11,670
Clearings,	61,421,992	54,353,184	Dec. 7,068,808

The specie imports at New York, last week, amounted to \$428,670, and the exports to \$133,168. Only \$4,000 of the latter was in gold, the remainder being silver, chiefly American bars and Mexican dollars.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the number of private bankers in the United States as 3391, with an aggregate capital of \$114,255,892, and holding deposits amounting to \$295,622,160. They have \$14,870,745 invested in Government bonds. The following gives the number, capital, deposits and amount of investments of the private bankers in the cities of over \$1,000,000 capital. New York has 536 private banks, with an aggregate capital of \$51,654,464, holding deposits of \$56,364,207; Chicago, 27 private banks, \$8,604,618 capital, and \$10,916,243 deposits; Philadelphia, 50 private banks, \$2,040,877 capital, and \$6,097,791 deposits; Boston, 64 private banks, \$6,088,250 capital, and \$5,980,391 deposits; San Francisco, 12 private banks, \$2,030,465 capital, and \$10,863,554 deposits; and Baltimore, \$1,104,268 capital, and \$2,942,802 deposits.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this date says: The local money market rules without change, with call loans quoted at 5@6 per cent. and good commercial paper at about 6 per cent. In New York good commercial paper is quoted 7@8 per cent. Yesterday in New York call money opened at 5 per cent., loaned at 6 per cent., and closed at 3 per cent.

President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, has published the following statement, giving an approximate estimate of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for the fiscal year ending November 30, in comparison with that of the previous year:

	1882.	1881.
Passengers carried,	11,940,000	10,561,853
Tons coal carried,	8,430,000	8,072,142
Tons merchandise	7,450,000	6,815,235
Total tonnage,	18,000,000	16,841,807
Tons coal mined by Coal and Iron Company,	4,108,035	3,937,607
Tons coal mined by tenants,	1,520,440	1,484,993
Total coal tonnage from estates of Company,	5,628,175	5,422,600
Net profits both Companies,	\$10,619,052	\$10,051,888
Total fixed charges,	9,743,751	9,868,632
Surplus,	875,301	183,256

Mr. Gowen says that the capital stock of the Company being \$34,383,175, the surplus earnings are equal to 2½ per cent. on the stock.

EVERYBODY SHOULD BE CAREFUL to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe Cold—or racking Cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the Lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled Consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound Lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a Cold, in order to head off more dangerous complications; prudently keep by you, therefore, Dr. Jayne's expectorant, that you may administer at once a judicious curative, during the first stages of any Throat or Lung disorder, for not only are the special symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system has not had time to be seriously affected, and is therefore more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the Expectorant. A little attention to what may seem a trifling Cold, may save you from the fate of a lingering Consumption.

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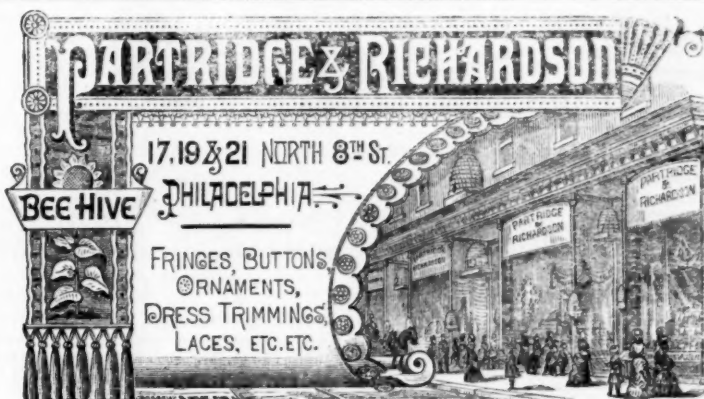
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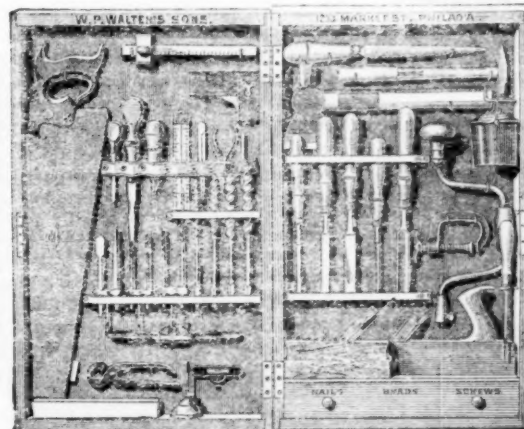


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